

INDIANS TESTIFY IN GRAFT CHARGES

Choctaws and Chickasaws
Tell of Tribal Affairs.

ARE ANXIOUS TO SELL

Senator Gore Calls Judge Stuart
to the Stand.

Indians Felt It Was Necessary to
Pay a Fee to Get What Govern-
ment Promised Them—M. C. Cur-
tain Reports Story of Bribe Offered
in Lobby of the Raleigh Hotel.
Offer Was Made in 1906.

McAlester, Okla., Aug. 8.—At the hearing before the Congressional committee to inquire into the contracts of J. F. McMurray with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and the charges of attempted bribery made by Senator Gore here this morning it was brought out that the Indians are anxious and willing to give 10 per cent or several times that proportion of what is coming to them for the purpose of having tribal affairs settled at an early date. Some of the Indians on the stand today testified that they approached J. F. McMurray and solicited him to take up the work of hurrying a settlement.

W. G. Holleman, W. V. McClure, Jack Anderson, and C. C. Choate, all Choctaws, testified that the Indians felt it was necessary to pay a fee to get what the government had been promising to them for so many years in the way of a settlement, and that they were not particular about the percentage they paid if they could only get some returns.

Was to Get One-fourth.

The astounding feature of the day's proceedings locally was the testimony of D. C. McCurtain, son of Gov. McCurtain, when he was recalled and stated that he had an agreement with the firm of Manfield, McMurray & Cornish that he was to have one-fourth of the fee they received, and the share therefrom coming to him was \$187,500. This was the first time this was ever heard here, although all the parties have resided in this city for many years. He said when he demanded it, Mr. Cornish told him he had no contract. This, he said, was two years before McMurray offered him \$35,000 not to oppose the approval of the contracts.

W. G. Holleman testified that he had been employed to secure contracts among the Indians, and that it did not require any argument to get their signatures, for they were willing to do anything to get a settlement.

Judge C. B. Stuart, of this city, leading counsel for Gov. Haskell in the town lot cases, was called by Senator Gore to show that he was not in the conference with Jake Hamon in Senator Gore's room at Washington, and when he said he had not been Mr. Hamon interposed the statement that he had not so testified.

Saw Hamon in Hallway.

This was admitted, and Judge Stuart then said he had seen Hamon in the hallway as he was entering the Senator's room.

Representative C. E. Creager was accused in the investigation to-day of having sought money from J. F. McMurray after he had introduced a bill providing for the sale of Indian lands.

The charge was made by Hamon, who in demanding the recall of Creager to the witness stand declared Creager had made his plea for money in the guise of loans and that he wished to cross-examine the witness.

The bill Hamon referred to provided for the sale of the surface lands to private individuals and for the sale of the mineral deposits to the government. Under the arrangement McMurray, with his contracts, it was asserted, would have obtained 10 per cent of the money paid by the government.

Chairman Burke said he did not believe

Creager could properly be recalled, as he already had been excused as a witness. Then Hamon demanded the privilege of calling other witnesses to prove his charges. The demand was taken under advisement by the committee.

Retells Bribe Offer.

D. C. McCurtain retold of the bribe offered him by J. F. McMurray in the lobby of the Raleigh Hotel, in Washington, saying McMurray made the offer on the condition that he (McCurtain), as a delegate of the Choctaws, would withdraw his opposition to the contract.

McCurtain said: "I told my father, Green McCurtain, of the offer made to me when I returned home, and two years later told Edgar A. Moore, six or eight months ago I told E. P. Hill, my law partner. The offer was made in the year 1906, but the first Senator Gore knew of it was when I told my story on the stand at Muskogee, Saturday."

McCurtain said he opposed the contract entered into between the Choctaws and McMurray's law firm.

In January, 1908, he said he told McMurray he would not accept the \$25,000 offer, and in February President Roosevelt disapproved the bill which would have given McMurray a \$1,000,000 fee.

Has Promise of Big Fee.

McCurtain said he had been promised fourth of a \$500,000 fee that the firm of McMurray, Manfield, & Cornish was to receive, but that he did not receive it, and he told them he thought they had acted shabbily. It was brought out that McMurray was interested in two classes of contracts—one employing him as attorney in the land sales and one to resist the payment of taxes by Indians.

Dennis T. Flynn, an attorney for McMurray, explained the manner in which the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in a pow-wow at Sulphur, decided on the appointment of the McMurray firm, and how a committee of fifteen Indians was appointed to circulate the contracts among

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair; slightly warmer to-day; to-morrow, unsettled; probably showers; light, variable winds.

the people. The men circulating the contracts were to get 10 per cent of what they collected, and were to collect \$10 per capita on the tax contracts. It was found that many of the Indians did not have the cash, and their notes were taken, payable to McMurray.

C. C. Choate, a full-blood Choctaw Indian, testified:

"I favored McMurray because I understood he had influence in Washington. I did not think the tribe would ever get its money unless through a contract similar to McMurray's."

W. T. Hallman, a former Indian policeman, testified he circulated contracts for McMurray and secured a hundred signatures. He was paid 10 per cent for signed tax contracts, but nothing for land contracts.

Representative Miller (Minn.) subjected Hallman to a vigorous cross-examination, apparently in an effort to establish that the attorneys advised the Indians that it was necessary to have lawyers to get their money and to-night that he had nothing to say about the day's proceedings, except that the disclosures being made all tended to help largely in the early settlement of tribal affairs. He said further that he was losing \$170 a day by not being able to keep his Chautauqua engagements.

Col. J. J. McAlester, corporation commissioner, and just nominated for lieutenant governor, is quoted as saying that he would give 50 per cent of what is due him in the tribal affairs to get an early settlement.

Taft Will Return FOR A FEW DAYS

President to Be in Washing-
ton About September 7.

Beverly, Aug. 8.—President Taft will return to Washington according to present plans about the 7th of September. He will stay in the Capital probably four days, and then will come North again to Beverly to round out his vacation with a month more of golf and rest.

The President will go to Washington from St. Paul, Minn., where he is scheduled to address the National Conservation Congress on September 5. He will leave St. Paul on the night of the 5th and go directly to Washington. At present he has no idea of making any speeches on the trip to Minnesota, other than the one to the conservationists.

The Panama trip will begin election night, or the day after. The President will probably sail from Charleston, and may have a convoying battleship with him in addition to the one on which he is to go himself.

While in Washington the President may hold a meeting of the Cabinet to dispose of accumulated business.

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN INDIANA.

Interested in Friday's Lecture.

Indianapolis, Aug. 8.—William J. Bryan is billed to speak at Rushville Chautauqua next Friday afternoon, and this is arousing interest among the Democratic and Republican leaders and also in the ranks of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League on account of the possibility that Mr. Bryan may say something about local option.

Some Republicans say that the delay of the Democratic State committee to invite Bryan to speak in this State for the Democrats is due to a fear that he might not handle the liquor question wisely. Berth Hendon, chairman of the Democratic speakers' bureau, said there was no significance in the fact that the invitation has not yet been sent to Bryan to speak in Indiana.

"We have not opened up the speakers' bureau yet," he said, "and will not do so for about a week. No one has yet been invited to speak. There is still plenty of time to invite Bryan."

Mr. Hendon said he had not heard that Bryan would be in Indiana soon.

RESTRICTIONS ON AVIATORS.

STIR GERMAN AIR MEN.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The aviation meet at Johannisthal opened this afternoon despite an ordinance issued recently by the Berlin police authorities, placing restrictions on aviators. Cross-country flights are likely to be scarce during the meet, inasmuch as the aviators, under the provisions of the ordinance, besides incurring a liability of a fine of 50 marks if they fly over towns in the province of Brandenburg, are threatened with greater punishment, namely, the confiscation of their machines.

Strong and changeable breezes prevailed to-day, and only five of the fifteen competitors reported themselves in readiness to make flights. Capt. Engelhart, a Wright pupil, made a short flight in a Wright machine.

When the ordinance was first issued the aviators who were then practicing at Johannisthal made indignant protests against its provisions, and threatened to call a strike, which would have been the first in history. They pronounced the ordinance absurd and as a foolish attempt at the hindrance of the progress of aviation.

The objectionable ordinance forbids spectacular or cross-country flying unless the operator of the machine possesses an aviator's certificate, and has notified the police authorities three days in advance of his flight. Flying over towns and villages is absolutely forbidden under any circumstances.

The opening event at Johannisthal was an endurance test, and was won by Eugene Wenciers in an Antoinette machine. He remained in the air for twenty-seven minutes. Three competitors in Wright biplanes were compelled to descend after being aloft seventeen minutes. The flights were made in a strong wind, which blew fitfully.

Largest Morning Circulation.

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Crown Prince Holds Job.

Koenigsberg, Prussia, Aug. 8.—Crown Prince Frederick William was again today chosen rector magnificus of the University of Koenigsberg.

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MADRIZ AGENTS HERE FOR PEACE

Nicaraguan Emissaries Will
Ask for Hearing.

RETICENT ABOUT PLANS

State Department May Turn
Down All Overtures.

Dr. Sebastian Salinas and Dr. Barrios Hint that Demands of Recognition Will Be Made, Despite the Refusal of Secretary Knox to Continue Relations Until Internal Troubles Are Quelled.

Madriz' final attempt to patch up diplomatic relations with the United States will be made to-day by Dr. Sebastian Salinas and Dr. S. Barrios, who arrived in Washington last night from Nicaragua.

That the State Department will refuse to recognize them as diplomatic representatives is a foregone conclusion, but the two agents of Madriz will demand a formal reception. If they are refused a hearing, Dr. Barrios will return to Nicaragua to report, and Dr. Salinas will remain in Washington to take the place of Louis F. Corea, who was recalled by Gen. Madriz because he failed to make Uncle Sam keep his hands off in the Central American squabble.

Dr. Barrios and Dr. Salinas arrived late last night and registered at the Arlington. They refused point blank to state their business here, though Dr. Salinas hinted broadly that a demand of some sort would be made upon the State Department this morning.

Dr. Salinas came to Washington ten days ago, accompanied by his sixteen-year-old daughter, who is a typical Spanish-American beauty. He placed the girl in Georgetown and boarded the first train for New York, where he met Dr. Barrios.

This Visit Official.

After a long conference in New York and the receipt of cables from Nicaragua, the pair came to Washington, this time on official visit. Thomas C. Dawson, director of the Bureau of Latin American Affairs of the State Department, will receive them to-day. The same courtesy would be extended by that bureau to any South or Central American visitor.

That both Dr. Salinas and Dr. Barrios knew they would have a chilly reception with the exception of Mr. Dawson's formal greeting, was evident by their manner. Neither would do much talking, and what they did say had nothing to do with diplomatic relations.

After Secretary of State Knox's terse note informing Madriz that any of his agents would be persona non grata in Washington and that the United States refused to recognize any government in Nicaragua until the smoke cleared away, neither came to the Capital with any idea of a warm reception.

Dr. Salinas is more familiarly known in this country as "Gen." Salinas. It was he who invented the "reconcentrado" camps and put them in effect in Cuba. Using the same methods in Nicaragua, he surrounded Granada with citizens' safety camps and prevented the bombardment of the city. He is recognized as one of the most brilliant of Madriz's lieutenants.

Plan Is Mystery.

Just what the first move of the two emissaries will be to-day is a mystery. Those of the State Department who knew of their coming have been trying for several days to figure out whether they will risk an abrupt refusal of an audience or take things easily and obtain a hearing quietly.

That Madriz has at last turned agent to the United States, after attempting to interest Germany to order Uncle Sam to desist from interfering in the revolution, he believed to be assured by the presence of his agents in Washington.

"We are in Washington as emissaries of our government," was all that could be obtained in the way of an interview last night.

SHIPYARD STRIKE SPREADS.

Thousands Thrown Out of Work in German Shipyards.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The strike of the shipyard workers at Hamburg is rapidly spreading to other shipping ports. The workers at Hamburg demand a reduction in the working hours and a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The shipbuilding employers have decided to lock out 60 per cent of the workmen, to take effect August 11. The men who will be locked out are employed at Kiel, Stettin, Bremen, Lubbeck, Danzig, and elsewhere. The lockout will be maintained until the strike at Hamburg is settled. At least 30,000 employees will be thrown out of work.

It is expected that the workmen will retaliate by proclaiming a general shipbuilding strike, thus obliging the remainder of the employees to cease work. The men at Bremen have decided to begin a strike on August 11.

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JUMPS TO HIS DEATH.

Sailor Climbs 375-foot Tower in
Sight of Hundreds.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 8.—Riley Johnson, a sailor, late last night, with hundreds of onlookers powerless to interfere, jumped to death from a 375-foot tower of the Great Lakes Radio Telegraph Company, on a hill here.

Johnson went to the hill early in the evening. When he started to climb the tower, the police were notified. When they arrived he was up 130 feet.

The officers tried to persuade him to come down, but in vain. One started up, "If you make another step, I'll drop down on you," shouted Johnson. "I'm up here to kill myself, and you can't stop me."

The officers below said they would shoot, and were greeted with the response, "Shoot then," and he climbed higher.

The crowd and the officers sat down to an all-night vigil.

"You know why I am up here," he shrieked down. "I am going to go clear up."

Then he went to the very peak of the tower, and in a tone of voice that appeared to express satisfaction, screamed: "It's all off now." With that he dropped and was instantly killed.

TWO BOYS BITEN.

Physicians Treat William Payne and Nathan Geraci.

With a three-inch gash in his cheek, where a stray dog had bitten him while in G street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth northwest, William Payne, a ten-year-old boy, of 15 Nineteenth street northwest, walked into the Emergency Hospital yesterday afternoon.

The boy's wound was dressed and he will be placed under observation.

Nathan Geraci, an Italian boy, fourteen years old, of 425 First street northwest, was badly bitten on the right side of his body yesterday while in the store of William Hayes, at First and E streets northwest. A bulldog belonging to one of the neighbors sprang at him. He was treated at the hospital.

JOHN D. ARRESTED.

Charge of Speeding Made Against Oil King.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Constable Kilkey, of South Euclid, to-day arrested John D. Rockefeller on a charge of speeding his motor car. Mr. Rockefeller has been summoned to appear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning before Justice Dean, of South Euclid. The offense occurred last Thursday, but the constable did not learn until to-day who owned the car that had gone faster than the twenty-mile-an-hour that the village law permits.

HURT IN AERO FALL.

French Army Officer Sustains Broken Leg and Jaw.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Crosnier, of the French army, who made a splendid flight yesterday in an aeroplane from Caen to Paris, fell at Vincennes this afternoon and was badly hurt.

He is in a hospital to-night with a broken leg and a fractured jaw. His companion, Lieut. Jost, escaped with slight bruises.

Crosnier was steering the machine at the time of the mishap. In some way he turned too abruptly, and a gust of wind caught the wings, causing the aeroplane to turn a somersault. It fell seventy-five feet.

TAFT DROPS NEGRO COLLECTOR.

White Man Appointed for Georgia Revenue Post.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—When President Taft to-day named Henry S. Jackson as collector of internal revenue for Georgia to succeed Henry A. Rucker, it marked the elimination of the negro from high Federal position in the State.

Rucker was the last negro left in a responsible position, and the fact that he has been succeeded by a white man is interpreted here to mean that Mr. Taft intends to try to attract whites of the South into the Republican party by ignoring the negro.

Rucker has held the office of internal revenue collector of Georgia since 1907. He was appointed by President McKinley and held office under the Roosevelt administration. He was ranked by government inspectors as an efficient officer. Henry S. Jackson is the son of the late Justice Howell E. Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, and a brother-in-law of Mayor Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta. Jackson was president of the Taft clubs in Georgia during the Taft-Bryan campaign. Jackson was strongly opposed for the collectorship by Republican leaders in Georgia, on objection being that he was a Democrat until the Taft campaign.

THE SALAZAR IN DISTRESS.

French Mail Steamship in Trouble Off Australian Port.

Sydney, New South Wales, Aug. 8.—The French mail steamship Salazar is reported in distress, thirty-two miles off Jervis Bay, a port eighty-five miles from Sydney. A steamship was sent to-day to her assistance. The Salazar sails between Marseilles and Australian ports.

Home News Away from Home

Washingtonians who leave the city, either for a short or long stay—whether they go to mountain or seashore, or even across the sea—should not fail to order The Washington Herald sent to them by mail. It will come regularly, and the addresses will be changed as often as desired. It is the home news you will want while away from home. Telephone Main 3303, giving old and new address.

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A floral work of art. 14th & H sts.

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HONDURAN REBELS HOLD THREE POINTS

Outbreak Is Assuming More
Serious Proportions.

BOTH ARMIES WELL EQUIPPED

Fillibusters and Government Troops in Undeclared Skirmish—Many Americans Enlisted and Will Take Part in Warfare—Gen. Lee Christmas Plans to Capture Ceiba.

New Orleans, Aug. 8.—The Honduran revolution becomes more threatening now that the obscurities are cleared away and the movements of Bonilla's filibustering expedition are better known. It is admitted that the Ceiba revolutionary outbreak was premature and unsettled Bonilla's plans. He had meant to land there with his army and to conduct the revolution against Davila from that point. The government got word of this through treachery, and, bringing troops to Ceiba, easily suppressed the outbreak.

Bonilla then changed his plan of attack to Puerto Cortez, sailing for that port with his expedition in two schooners. The Honduran gunboat Omateme opened fire on the schooners, and the expedition sailed away, fearing the schooners would be sunk. The Omateme, which is not in condition to go to sea, did not pursue them.

Divide Into Two Parties.

The filibusters then divided into two parties. One of these, under Gen. Lee Christmas, sailed to Utiilla, one of the bay islands belonging to Great Britain. Christmas landed at Utiilla from three schooners and several naphtha launches. There was no opposition, the Honduran officials joining the revolution, and the collector turned over to Christmas all the government's money accumulated in the customs house.

The other, under Bonilla, sailed back toward Puerto Livingston, on the Guatemalan frontier, landing at the small river which divides Honduras from Guatemala. There he has been in camp strengthening and disciplining his army, with the evident purpose of marching on San Pedro by a flank movement and capturing the railroad and telegraph system of the republic.

Nearly all the vessels running from Central America to New Orleans stop at the bay islands, and Gen. Lee Christmas has been interviewed there by a dozen New Orleans men who knew him intimately, for he is a New Orleans boy. He announced his purpose to descend on Ceiba and capture it.

Leaving sufficient garrison in Utiilla, he moved his army first to Los Islas, only fourteen miles from Ceiba, and then in the naphtha launches went to the main landing at Truxillo, about thirty miles east of Ceiba, capturing that town, March on Filibusters.

Gen. Diaz, in command of Ceiba, marched on the filibusters. A number of his men mutilated, and 200 of them were imprisoned in the Puerto prison, which already contain 250 political prisoners, adherents of Bonilla. The two armies, however, finally met in an undeclared skirmish at Pedro Pintado, Col. Montedo, commanding the revolutionists, being killed. It seems, therefore, that the revolutionists are now established at three points in Honduras—at Utiilla, in the bay islands, as their base; at Truxillo, on the coast east of Puerto Cortez; and near the Guatemalan boundary, west of the town.

All the armies are well equipped with cannon, guns, and ammunition, and a very considerable proportion of the soldiers are Americans. Great confusion exists on the coast, especially at Ceiba, which Christmas will attack this week. At Paru, where a fight occurred some days ago, at which thirty of the government troops were killed, the bodies of the dead men are still lying exposed, and the entire population of 1,500 has fled.

SENATOR ROOT SUMS UP.

Says Great Britain Has No Power to Impose Fishery Regulations.

The Hague, Aug